

ABSTRACT

Disclosed are improved methods using zebrafish to identifying anti-thrombotic substances for use in therapy and to identify genes associated with all aspects of thrombus formation, including those associated with an increased risk of thrombosis in humans. The
5 preferred screening assays described include laser irradiation injury, sodium hydroxide-induced gill bleeding and red cell lysis assays conducted in zebrafish and applicable to the study of thrombosis in humans.